Hospital are concerned, no case of fungus in glucose bottle has been reported for the last three years.

Polio Eradication Programme

1851. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Polio Eradication Programme is running in Rajasthan and Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Polio cases reported in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Polio Eradication Programme is running successfully in Rajasthan and Punjab. During the year 2004 three rounds of National Immunization Day have been observed in the month of January, February and April, 2004. Two more National Immunization Day (NID) will be observed in the month of October and November 2004.

(c) The number of Polio cases reported in the last three years in these States are given below:

Years	Rajasthan	Punjab
2001	0	5
2002	41	2
2003	4	1

Aids control programme

†1852. SHRIMATI SAVITA SHARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of expenditure of crores of rupees by Government on AIDS control programme, it has failed to create awareness among the people;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have formulated any new plan to run AIDS control programme more effectively; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

India continues to be in a category of low prevalence country with an overall of prevalence of less than 1%. There is a district fall in the rate of growth of HIV infection in country. Number of new HIV infections in the year 2002 was 6.1 lakh, which has reduced to 5.2 lakhs in the year 2003. The results of the National Family Health Survey (1998-1999) showed that level of awareness about HIV/AIDS in India was 40.3%. According to National Baseline Behavioural Survey (2001) among the general population the awareness level has increased. Results from the survey show that 76.1% of the respondents had heard about HIV/AIDS. 71% were aware that HIV/AIDS is transmitted through sexual contact. 72.5% were aware that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through blood. 75% respondents were aware of the efficacy of condom use for the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. National AIDS Control Programme Phase-II was started from 1999 for a period of 5 years upto 2004, which has been extended upto 2006. The detail of action plan drawn to run AIDS control Programme more effectively is as under:

1. Increased political advocacy through involvement of parliamentary forum, State legislative forums and Panchayat level functionaries.
2. Up-scaling of Anti-retroviral Therapy by extending the existing facility of free Anti-retroviral Therapy from 8 centres to 25 centres by the end of the year and to cover 1,00,000 AIDS cases by 2007 so as to reduce the growth of infections in the country.
3. Strengthening of the existing components of the National AIDS Control Programme with emphasis on monitoring and evaluation of the programme activities.

4. Extension of services for voluntary counselling and testing facility and services prevention of parent to child transmission at all the Medical Colleges, Hospitals and Dental Hospitals. In-charge, Inter-sectoral collaboration by extending such facilities at health facilities of other sectors *eg.* Railways, Defence, ESI, Steel authority of India etc.

5. Initiation of activities aimed at greater involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS.

6. Focus IEC activities for school going and non-school going children to bring about awareness on prevention of HIV/AIDS.

7. Development of linkages with Primary Health Care System and the Service Providing Centres.

8. Draft comprehensive legislation on HIV/AIDS comprising various thematic areas.

15th International AIDS Conference

1853. SHRI R.P. GOENKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the deliberation at the recently concluded 15th International AIDS Conference in Thailand; and

(b) if so, the details of time-bound plan of action drawn up, if any, to eradicate the HIV/AIDS epidemic from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The theme of the International AIDS Conference was "Access for All" and through the many structured and unstructured meetings it became clear that the focus was on providing access for people in regard to information on HIV/AIDS, as well as access to services for prevention of HIV and for treatment, care and support of people living with HIV. A key item that was often referred to was the need to routinise HIV testing across diverse health care setting, as this would draw more people into the health care system and facilitate access to inverventions for HIV prevention, care and treatment, it would also enable Government to improve their tracking of the spread and prevalence of HIV. Government is already implementing a comprehensive National AIDS Prevention and